

ABSTRACT

Introduction:

The erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) is indirect measures of the acute phase response that can be used to assess a patient's general level of inflammation. Moreover, this marker can be followed serially over time to monitor disease progress/resolution. Although this marker is sensitive indicators of inflammation, neither is very specific. An extremely elevated ESR (>100 mm/h) has a 90 % predictive value for a serious. Underlying disease and is in relation with the negative mendacious levels of 90% is in relation with many interruptions like infections, collagen vascular disease and malignancies. This study has been done for preparing more information about elevation the reasons for EESR in adults who had been referred to Imam-khomeini hospital.

Methods and Materials:

This is a descriptive and fore past study and whole hospitalized patients in this hospital with the ESR levels more than 100 has been elevated in this study with a time range between September 2014–September 2015.

Results:

The majority of 127 patients have been encountered in this study and 59.08% of them were females and 40.92% of them were males. The average age ratio of the participants were 55.54 and the average ESR level were 112.6 with the highest affluence of 34% for infection and lowest affluence of 13% for other incidences. The most important illnesses in this study were osteomyelitis (14%), CKD (14%) RA (10%). The levels of Hb and Cr have been evaluated that are 9.27 for Hb and 2.1 for Cr.

Discussion:

In comparison to different studies, the most important reasons for the rise of ESR level is infection diseases and secondary reasons like malignancies and autoimmune diseases and kidney defects are the reasons for the rise of ESR level. By the way, we have some contrasts among different studies that we have noted all of them in the main body of the paper.

Key words: E SR, EEESR, Imam Khomeini hospital